

Vol. XXXIV

AUGUST, 1939

No. 12

The Masonic Craftsman

*Published Monthly at Boston,
Massachusetts, in the Interest
of Freemasonry*

In This Issue: The King Installs a New Grand Master



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Declaration of Principles

[Formulated in February, 1939 by the Grand Masters Conference at Washington, D. C., and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on March 8, 1939.]

Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, educational and religious society. Its principles are proclaimed as widely as men will hear. Its only secrets are in its methods of recognition and of symbolic instruction.

It is charitable in that it is not organized for profit and none of its income inures to the benefit of any individual, but all is devoted to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of mankind.

It is benevolent in that it teaches and exemplifies altruism as a duty.

It is educational in that it teaches by prescribed ceremonies a system of morality and brotherhood based upon the Sacred Law.

It is religious in that it teaches monotheism, the Volume of the Sacred Law is open upon its altars whenever a Lodge is in session, reverence for God is ever present in its ceremonial, and to its brethren are constantly addressed lessons of morality; yet it is not sectarian or theological.

It is a social organization only so far as it furnishes additional inducement that men may forgather in numbers, thereby providing more material for its primary work of education, of worship, and of charity.


Through the improvement and strengthening of the character of the individual man, Freemasonry seeks to improve the community. Thus it impresses upon its members the principles of personal righteousness and personal responsibility, enlightens them as to those things which make for human welfare, and inspires them with that feeling of charity, or good will, toward all mankind which will move them to translate principle and conviction into action.

To that end, it teaches and stands for the worship of God; truth and justice; fraternity and philanthropy; and enlightenment and orderly liberty, civil, religious and intellectual. It charges each of its members to be true and loyal to the government of the country to which he owes allegiance and to be obedient to the law of any state in which he may be.

It believes that the attainment of these objectives is best accomplished by laying a broad basis of principle upon which men of every race, country, sect and opinion may unite rather than by setting up a restricted platform upon which only those of certain races, creeds and opinions can assemble.

Believing these things, this Grand Lodge affirms its continued adherence to that ancient and approved rule of Freemasonry which forbids the discussion in Masonic meetings of creeds, politics, or other topics likely to excite personal animosities.

It further affirms its conviction that it is not only contrary to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, but dangerous to its unity, strength, usefulness and welfare, for Masonic Bodies to take action or attempt to exercise pressure or influence for or against any legislation, or in any way to attempt to procure the election or appointment of governmental officials, or to influence them, whether or not members of the Fraternity, in the performance of their official duties. The true Freemason will act in civil life according to his individual judgment and the dictates of his conscience.



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VOL. 34

AUGUST, 1939

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DISUNITY No intelligent and fair minded student of recent history can be contented with the succession of unfortunate events which followed after the establishment of the League of Nations—now so unhappily dormant as to be negligible in productive results to the peace of the world.

Conceived as an ideal instrumentality whereby international questions might be arbitrated, and promising much, its first and perhaps greatest disappointment was the U. S., that country whose president conceived the ideal and who died from the effort of seeking to convince his countrymen of its efficacy. Obviously the absence from the Council of the League in critical years of the most powerful nation on earth doomed the plan and its first great powers were nullified. History will have something to say of the men who rebuked their country's president and emasculated a potent instrumentality for peace. They sowed the seeds of dissolution which have grown to a menace which today, 20 years after, is threatening the whole civilized world.

Excessive nationalism now rampant and the fear to exercise restrictive measures against it have permitted nations whose present aims are based on power alone to expand their policies against all the dictates of sound sense. Unified action by the League could have prevented much but the dramatic withdrawal of nation after nation following after the non-cooperation of this great country have been tragic in their consequences. The theft of Manchuria, the rape of Abyssinia, the expropriation of Czecho-Slovakia and Austria, the pillage of China would not and could not have been perpetrated in the face of a united front opposed to such methods as those used. Power politics prevailed and today the source of nearly all the world's grief and unhappiness derive directly in the first place from America's dereliction and subsequently in large measure to the breached walls of the peace structure entailed by that dereliction.

The state of the world today illustrates one of our worst weaknesses. Political thinking lays behind events. If the steps now being taken to organize a peace front had been taken earlier, i.e. through the instrumentality of the League, great calamities would have been avoided. So now we ought to be giving our mind to the problem of international cooperation as boldly and purposively as if we were just emerging from a war.

World collaboration is essential to any settlement of problems which are of world interest in their implica-

tions. The fallacy of rearming at the astronomical rate of 18 billions of dollars annually is so obviously and wickedly wrong that no argument can stand against such folly. Removal of the domestic problems of hunger and want, of stagnant constructive enterprise would inevitably follow the disappearance of rabid and rampant nationalism. If the intelligence of humanity is equal to a fair discussion and ability to abide by right and the dictum of a judicial tribunal it will not alone furnish evidence of the progress of humanity, but will save that civilization of which so many are so proud and which by the absence of such purpose, they are now in a fair way to destroy.

INSTALLATION In London, England, last month transpired an event unparalleled in modern Freemasonry, when King George VI, a recent visitor to these shores, and in his own right as a most distinguished brother of the Craft, installed into office his own blood brother, the Duke of Kent, as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

It requires little imagination for the Mason to picture the scene. In the great city's greatest auditorium, crammed with men from every walk in life, high and low, and from many different countries, each of them consecrated to the ideals of our Craft, and with all the impressive ritual our English cousins so well know how to portray, one man—a King—installs another, his brother, into the highest Masonic post.

There must have been throat-grIPPING and inspiring moments. For instance, when King George, standing quite alone at the head of the magnificent stairway, received the plaudits of the thousands there gathered who recognize in him one to whom Peace and Fraternity mean everything and whose every effort is strained toward their attainment. Then that later moment when as the installing officer, he addressed himself directly and feelingly to the new Grand Master.

It was a historic occasion; one which may never be repeated. Because of this and because of the fact that THE CRAFTSMAN believes that American members of the great Fraternity see eye to eye with their British brethren in that which pertains to the good of the Craft, we print on other pages of this issue a complete account of the ceremonies from an esteemed English contemporary.

As a striking symbol of the unity of the Craft in these changing days the event described is significant beyond mere words. God grant its significance may not be lost, and that by this strengthening of fraternal ties the whole world may benefit and the cause of universal brotherhood be served.

The New England Masonic Craftsman magazine is published monthly. It is devoted to the interests of Freemasonry, and the brotherhood of man. Entered as second-class matter October 5, 1905, at the Post-office at Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The subscription price in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Foreign subscription is Three Dollars. Twenty-five cents a single copy.

Address all letters to the New England Masonic Craftsman, 27 Beach Street, Boston, Massachusetts. For the news and advertising departments call HANcock 6451.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Alfred Hampden Moorhouse, Editor and Publisher.

OBITER DICTUM The Masonic fraternity is composed in this country of approximately three million men who voluntarily sought membership in it with no assurance of profit but with the sense of service to others emphasized as an essential requirement of their membership.

What then are the net results of this stewardship. In forty-nine jurisdictions functioning as independent units under the same fundamental concept there is necessarily a diversity of view as to just what constitutes service. In most we find emphasized the ameliorization of distress to the sick and poor within its own ranks and doing a good job of it. A variety of homes and hospitals minister quietly but not the less efficiently and effectively to the care of thousands of the less fortunate members and their families. The money expended for charitable purposes amounts in the aggregate to a vast sum annually. In every case the specific needs of each of its recipients have been carefully investigated and the measure of support accorded fixed to afford the maximum amount possible consistent with the funds available. There is no waste—no graft.

In some jurisdictions, where presumably the full resources are not needed for these relief purposes, certain individuals would step outside the purely domestic field of Craft charity and enter into the broader field of national or even international sociology.

Therein lies one great danger to Freemasonry, for once embarked in enterprises which are not in or of themselves a particular part of the fraternity's field, the ugly head of secularism or politics will, rightly or wrongly, raise itself to accuse the Craft of interference with affairs not of its concern. Either is quick to seize on any claim; and controversy, which is inevitably wasteful in time and temper, will mar the productive results better secured by the direct restrictions wisely placed upon the Craft by the governing powers, i.e. Grand Lodge.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that individual Masons or Masons en masse shall not participate in affairs of state or nation. In fact as good citizens and individuals they have no less a duty to do so than to follow the prescribed official Masonic course.

Being taught through the ritual, in the process of being initiated, the functions of good living and loyalty to the State in its best interpretation, and being primarily prompted to good deeds, they are of necessity a power for good in the civil community outside.

To the end that the function of the fraternity hereabouts may not be mistaken, a declaration of principles has been enunciated. This declaration has for the past several months appeared prominently in this magazine. There is nothing in it that prevents any Mason from participating in active political life or in seeking to promote any plan looking to improved living conditions.

Analysis of such activities will reveal the fact that many of the most prominent officials of government, local, state and national, are Masons. That these men are an influence for good cannot it is true *always* be certified with truth, but in the main it is safe to say that their good influence greatly outweighs the bad and that the latter is the result of forgotten pledges,

or indifference to the precepts they promised to follow. "Evil companions corrupt good manners" and in a large sense the corrupt politician, Masonic or otherwise, is the product of his environment.

Propinquity counts for much. "Politics makes strange bedfellows." The closer a man keeps to his lodge the more likely is he to be a good citizen. The continuous repetition of simple truths, like the dropping of water, will wear the human stone smooth; hence it is essential that the life within the lodge and the fraternity should be made so interesting that a man will wish to become more and more a close part of it.

Innocuity is a charge laid against the Craft. No one can with truth sustain this charge. If the vast sums of money spent in the interests of its members alone be reckoned that burden has been lifted from society at large. That these things are done quietly is perhaps one reason why outside opinion is based on a false conception. A little more publicity about its good works—and this will be distasteful to many—a clearer understanding of the principles animating it and the charge of innocuity will fall of its own weight.

PRECEDENCE Apropos the so-called "Pennsylvania Controversy" about which there has been a recrudescence of interest in these columns of late, it is interesting and informative to note that during the recent dramatic and historic events in London, England, when the new Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England was installed, precedence was given first to Massachusetts, second Virginia, with Pennsylvania *third* and New Jersey *fourth*, among those jurisdictions from this country.

Combined with other documentary evidence shortly to be printed in these columns it is hoped that this little matter of just which Grand Lodge in the United States was first constituted will be authoritatively, and amicably, settled.

FREEDOM? It is mystifying to most people as to the whys and wherefors of dictators. The news is daily concerned chiefly with the acts or anticipated acts of a few men in whose hands the destinies of many rest. It has been said that one plane-load of properly selected passengers dumped in mid-ocean would cure most of the world's political ills.

When dictatorships first attracted attention there was a general disposition to regard them as the result of exceptional conditions. It is evident now, however, that the forces that are impelling societies to dictatorship are deep in history and in human nature and that these forces instead of losing strength in the nineteenth century were gaining it. In the 18th Century enlightened (?) despots like Frederick the Great of Prussia, Catherine of Russia and Joseph II revolutionized their States by concentrating power, suppressing sectarian institutions and effecting authority. The French revolution evidenced the same concentration of power with the important difference that it has behind it a new spirit of nationalism.

Alfred Cabban in a noted analysis of dictatorships expresses in a summary to his more exhaustive work what is perhaps as true an excuse or explanation as any for the present situation:

"As Napoleon had the intellectual power, the military genius, and the dramatic qualities that appealed to eighteenth-century France, Louis Napoleon the romanticism of the mid-eighteenth century, and Mussolini the ruthlessness and the efficiency of the Machiavellian Prince, so in Hitler it is not difficult to detect the semi-religious fervour, the mysticism, the emotionality necessary to win the affections of the land of Luther and Beethoven, along with the sentimentality of a Heine and a Mendelssohn and the brutality of the robber barons."

Human beings have been notoriously easily led—

or misled—and only by education in the fundamental democratic formulae can situations so dangerously and ominously obvious be guarded against and the rights of minorities retained, or any substantial measure of real happiness secured.

A well-ordered life is not necessarily a life ordered by a fanatic, or a power-drunk potentate. The quiet contemplation of the works of Providence, appreciative enjoyment of Nature's bounty, and determination to maintain an equal opportunity for all to share in that bounty are infinitely preferable to any life which is subject to the whim of a despot.

A Monthly Symposium

What was the Relationship of the Roman Catholic Church to Freemasonry before 1738?

ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE
BOSTON

The Editors;
JOSEPH E. MORCOMBE
SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. RAPP
CHICAGO

REACTIONARY

By ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE

Editor *Masonic Craftsman*, Boston, Mass.

THE question for this month's discussion "What was the Relationship of the Roman Catholic Church to Freemasonry before 1738?" involves an amount of research and analysis far beyond the limits of a single article. Hence exhaustive consideration of the topic would seem to be superfluous and to a degree fruitless in the light of the more pressing present day problems.



Previous to 1738, through the great cathedral-building era, there emerged in Europe a class of men skilled in the arts and architecture. They left an indelible imprint in the magnificent edifices erected. Not all of their ideas or ideals, however, could be reconciled with the exacting and stern discipline of the Church which then, as now, to a lesser degree, sought to dominate not only the souls but the physical lives of men and women, bending all to its will—and profit.

To protect their own interests in their travels from place to place and to secure to themselves consideration for the high craftsmanship which they had attained, guilds or groups of men of similar trades were formed, with means of secret recognition whereby one (operative) Mason might know another in the dark as well as in the daytime. From these guilds Freemasonry sprang.

The Church, after its purposes were attained through the completion of the cathedrals during which time

it had encouraged the builders, suspecting its interests and influence to be threatened and fearing a spread of enlightened and liberal opinion, sought by various means to suppress the acts of the operative forbears of Freemasonry.

Papal bulls were issued against Freemasonry; excommunication was threatened. Notwithstanding this the guilds continued to flourish and became an important factor in the life and progress of the early 18th century. Speculative Freemasonry as we know it today was an outgrowth, developing first in England from whence this country received its charter.

Never has the Roman Catholic church been friendly to Freemasonry, but the period immediately preceding 1738 was perhaps more productive of actual enmity than any other. Here was a new thing, potential foundation of a social structure inimical to a powerful church, a church grown rich and bloated with power; by exactions imposed upon people always with the fear of eternal damnation to those transgressing its canons: a dictatorship—and a powerful enemy.

Light has ever been the goal toward which Freemasons strive, and with the all-important and imperishable element of Truth as a corollary the Craft has survived all attacks by Church authorities. The fraternity has grown to its present members despite church influence.

Specific information on the direct acts of the Church in early days and the study of them would fill many volumes and make interesting reading. Of greater concern and benefit to readers today, however, is a consideration of ways and means whereby Masons may assist in a movement to accelerate peace and induce universal amity through mutual respect among men and nations of all faiths and the casting off of shackles which seek to destroy men's souls.

RELATIONSHIP INTIMATE IN EARLY CENTURIES

By WM. C. RAPP

Editor *Masonic Chronicler*, Chicago

IN spite of the lack of historical information concerning Masonic conditions during the operative days of the institution, there can be no doubt that the relationship of the Roman Catholic Church and Freemasonry was not only one of co-operation, but that the church dominated and probably actually controlled the building trade guilds out of which came the present Speculative Freemasonry. As the Roman Catholic Church dominated all the destinies of mankind at that period, and ruled with an iron hand, permitting no opposition to its spiritual or temporal authority, it would be un-



reasonable to believe that such power and influence as was acquired by the guilds could have eventuated without the consent and encouragement of the powerful ecclesiastical authorities. Indeed, it is highly probable that the church sponsored the guilds, it being contended by some historians that they came into existence through a Papal bull, although no such decree is on record.

The guilds were almost exclusively engaged in the erection of edifices for the church, in which activity they enjoyed a practical monopoly, and so were of great value to the church powers. The special privileges which they were permitted to exercise could have been granted only by the church, many of them being in defiance of the civil powers. In other words, the building trade guilds were completely dominated and controlled by the Roman Catholic Church in the early days of their existence.

It is not to be presumed that the first bull against Freemasonry, in 1738, came out of a clear sky. Rather it may be considered as the culmination of a gradual cooling of the church's approval of the institution, as the guilds ceased to be of value to it, and as the workers developed and asserted their independence. What brought about the parting of the ways can be surmised by study of the events of that period. The Reformation played an important part in the trend, giving rise to greater freedom of the individual and resentment against ecclesiastical tyranny. The wave of cathedral building began to wane and the services of the skilled workmen were no longer needed for that purpose. Gradually the priestly control of the guilds gave way to laymen and in time was entirely eliminated. The antagonism of the church to anything which it did not control is easily understood, and the bull of Pope Clement XII and the half dozen or more issued by his successors, have clearly drawn the line between the Roman Catholic Church and the institution of Freemasonry, the interdiction, however, being wholly on the part of the church.

It is well known that in the early days the regulations of Freemasonry required its members to adhere to the religion of the country in which they resided, which for all practical purposes meant the Roman Church, this condition prevailing even after the institution had

lost much of its operative character. Then came the establishment of the first Grand Lodge, in 1717, followed by the declaration that it was "thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves." It is significant that this declaration of freedom of conscience was followed before many years by the bull of Pope Clement XII.

WAS HERETICAL FROM THE FIRST

By JOS. E. MORCOMBE

Editor *Masonic World*, San Francisco, California

WHAT was the Attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to Freemasonry Before 1738? In consideration of our present topic, and as we interpret its meaning, the relationship of the Roman Church to the old Operative system of Masonry, or the Cathedral Builders, does not enter into the discussion. We have therefore to deal only with matters and events occurring between 1717 and 1738, at which last named date the issue between the two powers was joined.

Yet it is found that any adequate treatment of the subject, thus limited, is not possible within the present allowance of space. It can, however, be stated as a sufficient premise that Freemasonry, according to the consistent view of the church, as affirmed by several of the great Councils, is a heretical sect, and must have been so regarded from its first appearance. It was thus denounced in set terms by Pope Clement XII in 1738, and by Benedict XIV in 1757.

Heresy has always been of papal definition and interpretation, varied in force of condemnatory terms and punishment according to the temper of the time and the strength of the dissidents. Thus in the Middle Ages an association, group or nation designated by the papacy as being heretical was at once doomed to extirpation by fire and sword, with the obedient temporal powers called upon to carry the ecclesiastical decree into execution. By the middle of the eighteenth century the power of the popes was largely shorn, and the material penalties decreed had effect only in the States of the Church and in the territory of a few backward governments.

We would therefore argue that in the abstract Freemasonry, proclaiming religious liberty and freedom of conscience, was by its very constitution heretical and subject to condemnation by the Holy See. But as has frequently happened, certain situations and policies rendered it expedient for the ecclesiastical power to remain silent. There is a brief period of Masonic history, reaching between the dates of 1717 and 1738, of which little is known. During these years it has been argued, and with partial proof, that the infant Craft, like every other organization and influence in England, was involved and took partisan stand in the fierce dynastic struggle.

This becomes more likely when it is recalled that not only have some of the Masonic historians, but the

writers who during that period or soon afterward and who were opposed to Masonry, gave it credit for being concerned in the nation-wide conspiracies. The old proverb, "there's aye some water where the stirkie was drowned," can be here applied, with considerable force.

We do know that there was a Masonic Lodge in Rome during the years 1735-1737. The minute book of that body is extant, and formed the basis of a valuable volume by the late Brother William J. Hughan, under title of "the Jacobite Lodge at Rome." In reference to that work the gifted author wrote the present writer, under date of February 2, 1910. From that letter we quote the following, as being pertinent: "The Earl of Seton and Wintoun was the W. Master for some time. He took part in the unfortunate rising of 1745. The notorious J. Murray was the last member initiated. All who attended always signed the minutes of the meeting, so that all are known or can be traced. Prince Charles was said to be a member and Master, but this I deny. His name appears nowhere in the original volume, which was sent me for reproduction."

Here then we find a Masonic Lodge, regularly warranted, existing and working for two years in the very shadow of the Vatican, and without interference from the papacy. But by 1738 the Stuart cause, which involved the rehabilitation of Catholicism in England,

was admitted to be hopeless, though the desperate rising of '45 was required to convince the desperate die-hards of the Jacobites. Then Pope Clement XII "discovered" this Roman Lodge, and it disappeared. Then also the Supreme Pontiff issued the bull "in eminenti" dated April 28, 1738, the first of a series of pronouncements condemning and anathematizing the fraternity.

It appears that elsewhere in Italy Lodges were being established, and with others than Stuart partisans and friends of the church as members. In the city of Livorni, a busy port and with a cosmopolitan population such a Lodge was formed. Its membership included Catholics, Jews and Protestants. The church expressed its fear lest unbelief and disregard for the established religion should come of such promiscuity of contacts in an oath-bound society. The Holy Office instituted a strict inquiry. Upon its report Pope Clement formulated and published the bull mentioned.

Thus in briefest form is stated the main facts pertinent to our subject. The reader must draw his own conclusions, for every point has been the subject of argument. We promise, however, to any who may take up the subject for personal study that he will have a most interesting and profitable experience.

TEST OF A GOOD OFFICER

At once this suggests the question as to what tests determine whether an officer is superior or inferior. That the emphasis on Lodge attendance and financial prosperity may not be misleading, let it be recognized at once that they are but means and not final ends. They are of very great importance but chiefly as they tend to promote the real objectives of the Craft. The Craft cannot and does not wish to compete with the race track or the movie for crowds or revenue. A flashy or vulgar prosperity can defeat the real objectives of Freemasonry just as surely as empty benches or an excessive debt.

Deep within every person there is something that is held in reverence. If a person wishes to give his most solemn pledge he somehow associates it with that which he holds in reverence. When a sincere Mason binds himself on his honor as a Mason he is likely to invoke all that he holds in deepest reverence, together with a longing to merit the esteem and respect of his Brethren

whom he himself respects. Seldom indeed does a sincere Mason consciously repudiate an undertaking made on his honor as a Mason. A successful officer fosters the spirit and sets the tone of a Lodge which can command this sort of respect. He somehow keeps alight the sacred flame on the altar. No shifty, insincere officer can do that however large his Lodge meetings or bank balances.

If a Brother in sorrow or trouble or perplexity instinctively turns to a Lodge officer for comfort or counsel, and finds them, there is a successful officer even if he cannot make a glib speech or recite his ritual with fluent perfection. If the impact of the Lodge on its members and on the community is wholesome and helpful its officers are a success however unspectacular their performance.

But with that warning against mistaking means for ends let us examine some of the more mechanical aspects of the art of being a good Lodge officer.—JOSEPH EARL PERRY, G.M. (Massachusetts).

THE KING INSTALLS THE DUKE OF KENT, G.M.

[The following account of the installation of the new Grand Master of England is taken from the columns of "The Freemason" (London) of July 22. Making as it does a complete and correct account of the proceedings it is believed that American Masons reading it can easily transport their thoughts to the actual scene and picture the vividly colorful and vastly impressive event, without parallel in modern (or ancient) Craft Masonry. THE CRAFTSMAN acknowledges with gratitude the opportunity to reprint the story in full, which owing to the regrettable death of Hugo Tatsch it had hoped to have direct from his pen.]—ED. CRAFTSMAN.

The date, Wednesday, July 19th, A.L. 5939, A.D. 1939, will be listed as an outstanding date in the long history of the English Masonry, for it marks an occasion, happily infrequent, when a change in the leadership of the English Constitution was consummated and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, K.G., was installed as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England in succession to M.W. Bro. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Past Grand Master, who had recently relinquished the duties of the office after having held the position for the past thirty-eight years.

To this historic event, which took place at Olympia, London, was added the gracious presence of M.W. Bro. H.M. the King, Past Grand Master, who thus further demonstrated his great interest in the Craft, a feature that was duly appreciated by all present, as was manifested by the truly wonderful reception accorded His Majesty. Long will the moment of his entrance be remembered, the presence of His Majesty standing alone at the top of the flight of stairs, leading to the arena, whilst the national anthem was played, providing an unforgettable picture. By his attendance the long list of interesting Masonic events received a noteworthy addition, as there is no record of a ruling English monarch being present on a similar occasion. To this must also be added the extremely pleasing and unprecedented circumstance of His Majesty performing the ceremony of installation.

By the installation of His Royal Highness an unbroken Royal connection with the office of Grand Master dating from 1874, when the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) was invested with that exalted rank, continues. By his appointment H.R.H. the Duke of Kent is the seventh Prince of the Blood to become Grand Master, his predecessors, in addition to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and King Edward VII, being the Duke of Cumberland, 1782-1790, the Prince of Wales (afterwards King George IV), 1790-1813, the Duke of Kent ("Antient" Grand Lodge), 1813, and the Duke of Sussex, 1813-1843. King Edward VIII (now Duke of Windsor) was appointed Past Grand Master in 1936, and the present Sovereign, H.M. King George VI, was installed as such in 1937.

Initiated on 12th April, 1928, when Prince George, in the Navy Lodge, No. 2612, at an emergency meeting held at the Cafe Royal, London, the new Grand Master

was appointed Senior Grand Warden in 1933 and was invested by the Grand Master at an especial meeting of Grand Lodge held on 18th July at the Royal Albert Hall, London, in celebration of the completion of the Masonic Peace Memorial.

In the following year His Royal Highness was installed as Provincial Grand Master for Wiltshire, an office he held until his appointment as Grand Master. Installed as First Grand Principal of Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons on 3rd May and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons on 6th June of the present year.

Over twelve thousand members of the Order drawn from the four quarters of the globe attended at Olympia, London, on Wednesday last, on the occasion of an Especial Meeting of Grand Lodge to witness the ceremony of installation. To all privileged to be present, and considering the large number unable to obtain a ticket, it was a privilege, the occasion will for ever be memorable. To most it was an unique event and to a few and certainly only a few—one which recalled memories of a similar experience at the Royal Albert Hall on a hot afternoon in July, 1901.

Famed for the great pageants it has staged, it is doubtful if Olympia has ever presented a more picturesque and impressive spectacle than on this occasion. The mural and floral decorations and the huge assembly comprised of Brethren resplendent in purple and gold, crimson and silver, the colourful regalia of the deputations from the Scottish, Irish and Overseas Constitutions, the beautiful azure blue and silver of the less distinguished, all assisting to produce a picture, the grandeur of which only an artist could do justice to.

To those concerned in the arranging and setting of this memorable scene, the greatest praise is forthcoming, as it is also to those responsible for the organization of the general arrangements, the smooth working of which must have been very gratifying, and in some measure a due reward, for the immense amount of time and work expended.

With characteristic punctuality the auspicious ceremony commenced at four o'clock by the Brethren being called to order by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, V.W. Bro. C. R. I. Nicholl, and the Pro Grand Master, M.W. Bro. the Earl of Harewood, K.G., entered in procession formed by the following:—

The Deputy Grand Directors of Ceremonies

MAJOR ALLAN ADAIR, M.C. CECIL F. CUMBERLEGE.

The Grand Tyler

MAJOR JOHN BOYD, M.C.

Ten Grand Stewards

WILLIAM B. L. STEINTHAL.	A. V. BURBURY.
HORACE S. BATES.	JOSEPH C. SUMMERFIELD.
RODERIC M. L. EVANS.	KENNETH F. McALPIN.
JOHN F. HUNTINGTON.	RALPH EWING.
HAROLD C. HINGSTON.	HOWARD G. POTTS.

The Assistant Grand Pursuivants

E. G. SPITTLE. HAROLD W. GOLDFINCH.
SYDNEY BROUGHTON. C. H. ANDREWS.

The Grand Pursuivant

A. TOWNSEND

The Assistant Grand Standard Bearers

GEORGE H. BROCKLEHURST. S. G. NORRIS.
ARTHUR C. N. HEWENS. NORMAN J. LARKWORTHY.
H. J. M. MARSH. L. C. BISHOP.

The Assistant Grand Sword Bearers

CAPT. ARTHUR READ. LT.-COL. P. L. M. BATTYE, M.C.

The Deputy Grand Sword Bearer

COL. A. S. TURNHAM, O.B.E.

Ten Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies

W. M. ILIFF. LANCELOT E. HALL, LL.D.
FRANK WILDE. LT.-COMM. A. F. INGFIELD.
J. C. H. LEWIS. COL. JOHN WALLACE, O.B.E., T.D., M.D.
WALTER B. SNAPE. MAJOR LESLIE E. PARSONS.
LEONARD G. SPACKMAN. BERNARD COLLETT.

The Assistant Grand Superintendents of Works

H. ARTHUR STEWARD. H. EDMUND MATHEWS,
O.B.E., T.D., F.R.I.B.A.

The Grand Superintendent of Works

H. V. ASHLEY, F.R.I.B.A.

The Assistant Grand Registrars

S. G. TURNER, O.B.E., K.C. LIONEL L. COHEN, K.C.

The Assistant Grand Chaplains

REV. W. ELLIS SAWYER, REV. REGINALD FRENCH,
M.A. M.C., M.A.

Grand Inspectors

SIR GEORGE HUGGINS, COL. SIR JOHN WARD, K.B.E.,
O.B.E. (Trinidad). C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (Iraq).
JOHN H. P. PATERSON (Bermuda).

The President of the Board of Benevolence

SIR KYNASTON STUDD, Bt., O.B.E.

The President of the Board of General Purposes

J. RUSSELL McLAREN.

The Deputy Grand Registrar

R. F. BAYFORD, O.B.E., K.C.

The Grand Registrar

H. B. VAISEY, K.C.

The Grand Treasurer

SIR FRANK BOWATER.
(Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London)

A Grand Chaplain

RT. REV. LORD BISHOP OF BLACKBURN, D.D.

Past District Grand Masters

J. L. MCPHERSON, M.B.E. SIR GEORGE TRIMMER (East-
(Hong Kong and South ern Archipelago).
China). D. J. OMAN, O.B.E., V.D.
ERIC STUDD (Bengal). (Gold Coast).
SIR REGINALD SPENCE (Bom-
bay). LT.-COL. SIR JACOB BARTH,
C.B.E. (East Africa).
PERCY J. SPROULE (Eastern
Archipelago). SIR WILLIAM REID, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I. (Bengal).
MAJOR SIR CHARLES ORR, SIR JAMES MACKENNA,
K.C.M.G. (Gibraltar). C.I.E., (Burma).
JOHN LANGLEY, C.B.E. H. J. HYDE-JOHNSON
(Egypt and the Sudan). (Nigeria).
W. F. NUTT, O.B.E. (Eastern
Archipelago). FREDERICK M. ELLIOT, O.B.E.
(Eastern Archipelago).

Provincial and District Grand Masters

REGINALD P. ST. J. CHARLES HIS HONOUR THE DEEMSTER
(South Wales, E.D.). W. P. COWLEY (Isle of
Man).
RT. REV. LORD BISHOP OF LT.-COL. SIR FREDERICK
CREDITON (Devonshire). OLIVER, T.D., D.L. (Lei-
cestershire and Rutland).
H. WATKINS THOMAS (South
Wales, W.D.). LT.-COL. T. E. ROBINS,
D.S.O. (Rhodesia).
RT. HON. LORD FORESTER RT. HON. LORD HENEAGE,
(Shropshire). O.B.E. (Lincolnshire).
FRANK A. MACKEY (British
Guiana). ROBERT H. B. PARNALL
(Monmouthshire).
R. W. E. DIXON (Durham). RT. HON. LORD BUCKINGHAM,
WALTON STANLEY (Stafford- O.B.E. (Bucking-
shire). hamshire).
REV. CANON J. C. MORRIS, WILLIAM NATION (Northern
M.A. (Surrey). China).
BRIG.-GEN. K. J. KINCAID- REV. T. T. BLOCKLEY, M.A.
SMITH, C.B., C.M.G., (Oxfordshire).
D.S.O. (Essex). RT. HON. LORD CORNWALLIS
W. H. CHANCE (Burma). M.C., D.L. (Kent).
RT. HON. THE EARL OF J. W. JACK (Wellington,
COURTOWN, O.B.E., (Bed- N.Z.).
fordshire). CAPT. F. K. FOSTER, O.B.E.
(Gloucestershire).
MAJOR G. T. KINGSFORD, ARTHUR FOSTER (Lancashire,
D.S.O., T.D. (Gold Coast). W.D.).
H. S. G. ISITT, O.B.E., SIR CECIL COCHRANE, D.C.L.
(Japan). (Northumberland).
REV. CANON S. P. L. CURWEN RT. REV. LORD BISHOP OF
(Cumberland and West- BUCKINGHAM (Bucking-
morland). hamshire).
VICTOR G. CAREY (Guernsey
and Alderney).
BRIG.-GEN. LORD ST. LEVAN, C.B., C.V.O.,
(Cornwall).
MAJOR R. LAWRENCE GEORGE M. GRAY, M.D.,
THORNTON, C.B.E. (Sus- F.R.C.S. (Nigeria).
sex). RT. HON. THE EARL OF
LT.-COL. SIR HENRY McMA- SHAFESBURY, K.P., P.C.,
HON, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., (Dor-
K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Malta). set).
RT. HON. THE EARL OF RT. HON. THE EARL OF
STRADBROKE, K.C.M.G., DERBY, K.G. (Lancashire,
C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., E.D.).
T.D., A.D.C. (Suffolk).

Two Junior Grand Deacons

FREDERICK J. JACKSON. GEORGE H. REDMAN, O.B.E.

The Junior Grand Warden

RT. HON. THE EARL OF CRANBROOK.

Two Senior Grand Deacons

BRIG. BONHAM, FAUNCE, RUSSELL J. HOWARD,
C.B.E. (Acting). C.B.E., M.S., F.R.C.S.

The Senior Grand Warden

RT. HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T., D.S.O.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DAVIES.
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., V.L.

The Grand Sword Bearer

LT.-GEN. ROBERT D. ORMSBY, C.B.E., R.M.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL PRO GRAND MASTER

RT. HON. THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, K.G.

The Grand Standard Bearers

HUGH R. FRASER. CHARLES BRYANT.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies

CHARLES R. I. NICHOLL.

Two Junior Grand Deacons

PHILIP W. RUNCIMAN. LT.-COL. FREDERICK WALTON, M.C.

Two Grand Stewards

FREDERICK W. F. OLDHAM. ARCHIBALD L. GRACIE.

Having ascended the throne, the Pro Grand Master, following the opening of Grand Lodge, referred to the attendance of many representatives of recognized jurisdictions, and directed that they be introduced. The deputations were then announced, each being greeted by a fanfare of trumpets, and on reaching the dais were individually greeted by the Pro Grand Master.

Central and South America and West Indies

Costa Rica:—RT. HON. LORD FAIRFAX OF CAMERON, P.G.W. (England).
Peru:—H. M. HARRISON, P.G.D.C.
Mexico (York) and Puerto Rico:—LT.-COL. SIR RAYMOND BOILEAU, Bt., D.L., Prov.G.M. (Norfolk).
Cuba:—ALBERT SCOTT.
Argentina:—J. MONTAGUE EDDY, C.B.E., P.G.D. (England).

Australasia

Queensland:—W. B. DARKER, Asst.G.M.
Western Australia:—J. A. ELLIS, P.G.W.
Tasmania:—H. U. WILKINSON, Dep. G.M.; CLAUDE JAMES, P.G.M.
New Zealand:—SIR STEPHEN ALLEN, P.Pr.G.M.; RT. HON. VISCOUNT BLEDISLOE, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., P.G.M.
Victoria:—T. BAILLIE, P.Dep.G.M.; RT. HON. LORD HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G., P.G.M.
New South Wales:—JOHN GOULSTON, P.G.M.; COL. F. A. MAGUIRE, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Pro Grand Master.
South Australia:—PETER LAYCOCK, P.G.W.

Canada

Alberta:—REV. GEORGE W. KERBY, D.D., LL.D., P.G.M.
Prince Edward Island:—LT.-COL. G. ELLIOTT FULL, V.D., P.G.M.; DONALD BAKER, Grand Master.
Quebec:—W. R. EAKIN, P.Dist.Dep.G.M.; W. W. WILLIAMSON, P.G.M., G.Secretary.
Nova Scotia:—REGINALD V. HARRIS, K.C., P.G.M.
Canada, Ontario:—FRANK A. COPUS, P.G.M.; R. B. DARGAVEL, K.C., P.G.M.

Europe and Asia

Finland:—A. MARCUS TOLLETT, Pro Grand Master; AXEL SOLITANDER, Grand Master.
Yugoslavia:—STANOJE MIHAJLOVITCH, J.G.W.
France (Grande Loge Nationale):—MARCEL VIVREL, Grand Master.
Philippine Islands:—STEPHEN D. STURTON, M.D., Dist.G.Org.
Norway:—BIRGER F. HALVORSEN, G.St.Br.; JENS W. BERG, G.Marsh.
Greece:—PROFESSOR A. PHOTIADES, G.Secretary.
Denmark:—WILLIAM MALLING, G.Treasurer; VILH. FISCHER, G.Chancellor.
Switzerland, "Alpina":—H. A. WELLAUER, G.Orator; DR. EDMOND JOMINI, Grand Master.
Sweden:—R. VON. HEIDENSTAM, K.C.V.O., G.Secretary; GENERAL JOHN G. NAUCKHOFF, G.Treasurer.
Netherlands:—H. VAN TONGEREN, Grand Master.

United States of America

Massachusetts:—EARL W. TAYLOR, A.M., G.Marsh.; MELVIN M. JOHNSON, LL.D., P.G.M.; JOSEPH E. PERRY, A.B., B.B.A., LL.B., Grand Master (also representing Louisiana).
South Dakota:—GEORGE E. THOMSON.
California:—WILLIAM RHODES HERVEY, P.G.M.
Michigan:—CLARK W. MACKENZIE, P.G.M.; FRANCIS B. LAMBIE, Grand Master.

Iowa and North Dakota:—LOUIS B. BLAKEMORE, P.G.M. (Ohio).

Arkansas:—FRANCIS VINSONHALER.

Missouri:—HENRY C. CHILES, Grand Master.

Maine:—CONERS E. LEACH, G.Secretary; GEORGE F. GIDDINGS, Grand Master.

Indiana:—WILLIAM H. MORRISON, P.G.M.

District of Columbia:—L. P. STEUART, P.G.M.; COLONEL J. CLAUDE KEIPER, P.G.M., G.Secretary.

Ohio:—DAVID B. SHARP, J.G.D.; HARRY S. KISSELL, P.G.M., G.Treasurer.

Delaware:—GEORGE E. VANDEGRIFT, Grand Master.

Kentucky:—JOHN H. COWLES, P.G.M.

Connecticut:—BRIG.-GEN. C. L. NORMAN, D.S.O., M.V.O., Prov.G.M. (Somerset).

Maryland:—J. WILLIAM HILL; JOHN H. HESSEY, Grand Master.

New Jersey:—JOSEPH MAUDE, P.J.G.Steward; RALPH E. LUM, P.G.M.

Pennsylvania:—THE HON. ROBERT R. LEWIS, Grand Master.

Virginia:—C. VERNON EDDY, P.G.M.

Scotland

DR. DOUGLAS L. G. BRAD- T. G. WINNING, G.Secretary.
FORD G.D.C. RT. HON. THE EARL OF GAL-
RT. HON. THE EARL OF LOWAY, LL., S.G.W.
LAUDERDALE, D.L., J.G.W. RT. HON. VISCOUNT TRAP-
CAPT. J. C. STEWART, D.L., RAIN, Grand Master Depute
Substitute Grand Master.
BRIG.-GEN. SIR NORMAN ORR- EWING, Bt., D.S.O., A.D.C.,
V.L., Grand Master Mason.

Ireland

H. C. SHELLARD, G.Secre- HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP
tary. OF DUBLIN, D.D., G.Chap-
GERALD FITZGIBBON, LL.D., lain.
G.Registrar. EDWARD H. BURNE.
MAJOR-GEN. SIR GEORGE G.Treasurer
MCK. FRANKS, K.C.B., RAYMOND F. BROOKE,
S.G.W. Deputy Grand Master.
RT. HON. THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE,
K.P., P.C., Grand Master.

At the conclusion of the reception of the visiting deputations, and after they had been duly saluted, the Grand Director of Ceremonies announced the presence of M.W. Bro. H.M. the King, Past Grand Master. An escort comprised of the following Brethren was then formed and retired:—

**The Deputy Grand Directors of Ceremonies
Four Grand Stewards**

J. GIBSON HARRIS. E. R. B. FARRER, O.B.E., M.C.
H. W. B. SCHROEDER. SIDNEY A. NEWTON.

Two Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies

NORMAN MOORE. HENRY T. PERKINS, LL.B.

Two Junior Grand Deacons

MAJOR W. W. S. C. NEVILLE, M.C.
MAJOR GERALD P. A. LEDERER, M.C.

Six Provincial and District Grand Masters

A. BURNETT BROWN, Mid- LT.-COL. WILLIAM BOWRING,
dlesex). M.B.E. (Barbados).
LT.-COL. W. F. ELLIS, O.B.E., RT. HON. THE EARL OF
R.A.M.C. (Gibraltar). MALMESBURY (Hampshire
and the Isle of Wight).
VERY REV. REGINALD WA- COL. SIR WILLIAM WYLEY,
TERFIELD, M.A. (Here- V.D., D.L. (Warwick-
fordshire). shire).

The Grand Secretary

SYDNEY A. WHITE, M.V.O.

The Right Worshipful Assistant Grand Master
BRIG.-GEN. W. H. V. DARELL, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Four Senior Grand Deacons
LT.-COL. H. C. BRUCE WILSON, O.B.E. ... T. DUDLEY COCKE.
O. A. BLYTH. W. D. BRAITHWAITE.

Most Worshipful Brother
His Most Gracious Majesty The King

Equerry
CAPT. MICHAEL ADEANE.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies
Two Grand Stewards
OSWELL S. MACLEAY. LAWRENCE M. GOTCH.

The escort having returned and formed up in two lines on the sides of the aisle, His Majesty entered and remained at the top of the stairs, when he was the recipient of a remarkably enthusiastic greeting. Continuing to remain there whilst the National Anthem was played, His Majesty then descended the stairs to the accompaniment of renewed cheering, which continued during his long perambulation to the dais.

Having been conducted to a seat on the right of the Pro Grand Master, the latter addressed His Majesty, extending a warm welcome to him on behalf of all present. They were all very grateful that His Majesty was continuing the patronage and protection of the Order, which act they valued very highly. Continuing, the Pro Grand Master said:—

"If Your Majesty in your capacity as Past Grand Master will do us the honour of installing the Grand Master, the pleasure of this vast assembly of Brethren from all parts of the world will be completed."

Having acceded to the request, His Majesty assumed the Throne amidst great applause and was duly saluted.

The arrival of the Grand Master was then announced by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, following which the Standards of His Royal Highness and that of Grand Lodge were introduced and were dedicated, at the behest of His Majesty, by the Grand Chaplain, V.W. Bro the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Blackburn.

This proceeding concluded, a deputation comprised of the following was formed, which withdrew for the purpose of escorting the Grand Master:—

The Deputy Grand Directors of Ceremonies
Four Grand Stewards
The Chain and Jewel of the Grand Master on a Cushion borne by W. Bro. LT.-GEN. G. CARPENTER, Master of the Navy Lodge, No. 2612. The Apron, Gauntlets and Gloves of the Grand Master on a Cushion borne by W. Bro. CYRIL CONNER, Deputy Master of the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259.

Two Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies
Two Junior Grand Deacons
The President of the Board of Benevolence
The Grand Secretary
The President of the Board of General Purposes
The Grand Registrar
The Grand Treasurer
Four Past Grand Wardens
Six Provincial and District Grand Masters
Four Senior Grand Deacons

His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent, K.G.
GRAND MASTER

The Grand Standard Bearer
Equerry
ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., Prov. G. M., Hertfordshire.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies
Two Grand Stewards

Returning and taking their position at the foot of the steps, a stirring fanfare of the trumpets announced the entrance of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, who was loudly greeted, the demonstration only ceasing when His Royal Highness reached the centre of the Hall.

H.M. The King

Having been introduced in customary form by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, His Majesty, addressing the Grand Master, said:—

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, it gives me great pleasure to come here to-day to instal you, my own brother, as Grand Master of English Freemasonry. As you know, except for one period of thirty years, a member of our House has occupied the Throne of Grand Master for over a century and a half. For the past sixty-five years this Throne has been filled first by our Grandfather, King Edward VII, and then by our Great-uncle, the Duke of Connaught, who is beloved by men and Masons throughout the world. During this period, English Freemasonry has prospered in a remarkable manner. It will be no easy task for any Mason to follow in their footsteps, but I have every confidence that you will succeed in the office to which you have been elected by your Brethren. This great and representative gathering of recognised Freemasons, who have come from all quarters of the globe to greet you on this occasion, will indicate to you the support you may expect in the future. You know that you have my good wishes, and as a brother Mason, I shall always follow with great interest your rulership of the Craft and the progress of our Order."

M.W. Bro. H.M. the King then proceeded to obligate, invest and instal H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, the assumption of the Throne being the signal for another long outburst of cheering.

Visiting Deputations

A happy gesture on the part of representatives of the visiting deputations was then indulged in. M.W. Bro. the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Ireland, conveying the greetings of his Grand Lodge to the new Grand Master, and paying tribute to the services of his predecessor, M.W. Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, P.G.M. Similar greetings and tribute were also forthcoming from M.W. Bro. Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman Orr-Ewing, Bt., D.S.O., Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

M.W. Bro. Joseph E. Perry, A.B., B.B.A., LL.B., the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, speaking on behalf of all the Grand Lodges of the United States of America, in a fine tribute to the happy relationship existing with England, said:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER—

"The two and a half millions of your Brethren in the United States of America congratulate your Grand Lodge on its splendid achievement under the leadership of the distinguished Mason who for so many years has been its Grand

Master, and we felicitate it on the happy choice of yourself as his successor.

"The relations between our two countries were never more cordial than they are to-day. The tremendous welcome, so recently accorded in America to our Masonic Brother, your King, and his gracious Queen, was a sincere tribute to their personal merit and their symbolic representation of a great and friendly neighbour.

"It is coming to be realized that the world's greatest crisis is a spiritual one more than it is economic or political. Centuries ago our Masonic predecessors established this Society for the enrichment of spiritual values and the encouragement of personal integrity and universal brotherhood. On this memorable occasion let us rededicate our Craft to its original purposes.

"To meet current needs certain Grand Lodges, here and in America, have recently issued various statements of Masonic principles. Might it not be worth while if those Jurisdictions which are universally recognized should presently consult together and formulate a single statement of the principles of this world-wide organization?

"We appreciate your hospitality. We commend your Officers and Committees—and especially your Grand Secretary—on the perfection of the arrangements for this happy occasion, and we wish for you and your Grand Lodge the utmost success."

Pro Grand Master

Addressing the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. the Earl of Harewood said:—

"Your Royal Highness, M.W. Grand Master, from time immemorial it has been the custom to recall the duties of the Grand Master at the first installation of a Brother into this office. As Your Royal Highness has served the Craft both as Senior Grand Warden and as Provincial Grand Master for Wiltshire, you, Sir, have the knowledge gained from experience which qualifies you to fill this high office better than any instruction which can be communicated in an Address.

"But it is thirty-eight years since any Brother has witnessed the Installation of a Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. The principles of the Craft, themselves unalterable and fundamental, have attracted an ever-increasing number of disciples; so much so that since Your Royal Highness' predecessor, Most Worshipful Brother His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, assumed the rulership in 1901, nearly three thousand Lodges have been added to the Roll. All are eager to pay allegiance to their new Grand Master. I speak, therefore, on behalf of some four hundred thousand Brethren when I assure Your Royal Highness of the loyalty of the whole English Craft.

"In this country we are fortunate in the fact, which I state without fear of contradiction, that Freemasonry is in no sense involved in political faction or intrigue. Indeed, the first instruction received by an initiate into our Lodges is that Freemasonry must be kept clear from those political and religious discussions which so often lead to dissension and even hatred. It remains amongst the first duties of all rulers in the Craft to foster brotherly love and unanimity.

"The United Grand Lodge of England has fraternal relationships with many Grand Lodges throughout the world, which we are proud to maintain. We should indeed be happy to extend our recognition to all Freemasons who can show that they have consistently subscribed to our unaltered principles, which can in no circumstances be relaxed. Unfortunately, there do exist bodies styling themselves Freemasons who do not adhere to these principles and, by associating themselves with political actions, have undoubtedly been responsible for the attacks on Freemasonry as a whole in certain countries abroad; but we are proud to know that in most cases the Brethren of the Constitution over which Your Royal Highness now rules have suffered no disabilities, be-

cause it is recognised that the principles of English Freemasonry can never allow its adherents to act subversively against the system of Government of the country whose subjects they are or under whose protection they live.

"Your Royal Highness has full knowledge of the charitable Institutions maintained by the Craft. In the year in which Your Royal Highness' predecessor became Grand Master, a sum of £75,000 was subscribed in our Lodges to support those three Institutions. To-day the quadrupled responsibilities arising from increasing membership of our Order are still adequately met and in addition we have undertaken the care of those needing medical and surgical treatment at the Royal Masonic Hospital. It is therefore fair to claim that the Craft is still actuated by that great quality—charity.

"The active interest of our Grand Masters from time immemorial, and most of all of Your Royal Highness' grandfather during twenty-six years and of your immediate predecessor during 38 years, has contributed in great measure to the prosperity of the Craft. We look forward to an epoch of even increased prosperity under our new Grand Master, and I offer a prayer to The Great Architect of the Universe, in which the whole Craft will join, that Your Royal Highness may have many years of health and strength to fulfil the duties of the high office into which you have this day been installed."

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

Acknowledging a further enthusiastic reception the Grand Master prefaced his response by reading the following telegram received from his predecessor, M.W. Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught:—

"Please accept my sincere good wishes on your Installation as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. I trust that you may occupy your exalted position for many years to come and pray that the Great Architect of the Universe may Bless you in your undertaking.

"Will you convey my fraternal greetings to all the Brethren present at Olympia. I know you will receive from them that loyal support which I enjoyed for so long a period.

ARTHUR,
Past Grand Master."

Proceeding, the Grand Master said:—

"My first thoughts are of gratitude to H.M. the King for graciously performing the ceremony of my installation.

"His Majesty's words to me as his brother when I entered this Hall, have touched me deeply. The King's participation in to-day's ceremony will not only be remembered by all present, but will be recorded with pride in the annals of the Craft. On behalf of all our Brethren, I tender our humble thanks to His Majesty and assure him of our unswerving loyalty to His Person and his Throne.

"To you, Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master, I want to convey my sincere thanks for your kind words, and to you Brethren for the kind reception accorded to me. That you have elected me to this high office is an honour which I appreciate as an opportunity for real service to the King and the Craft. It is not without diffidence that I have contemplated my task, in view of the great services rendered to the Order by my two immediate predecessors, but I know you will extend to me the same unstinted assistance and support which every member of the Order was ever ready to give my grandfather and great-uncle for so many years past. What-ever lies in my power to do for the good of our great institution, will be done to the best of my ability, and I hope, therefore, you will find me worthy to follow in the footsteps of so many members of my family who have preceded me.

"As you know, I am shortly to leave for Australia to represent His Majesty in that great Dominion. This, unfortun-

ately, means that for the first few years of my office I shall not be able to be in close association with the affairs of the Craft, but I know that during my absence my Executive Officers will continue to devote their accustomed care to its welfare and I shall look forward to my return to take up those duties which the importance of my office demands.

"I must say how much I appreciate the words of those of our guests who have addressed this Grand Lodge on behalf of the Brethren of recognised jurisdictions. I shall never forget that many of them have travelled across the world to honour us to-day, and I should like to express to them the gratitude of the Craft, not only for their attendance, but also because their presence testifies to their belief in the principles which unite us all.

"You, M.W. Pro Grand Master, have rightly referred to some of the outstanding features of Freemasonry as practised under the United Grand Lodge of England. You have mentioned two matters in which we, as Freemasons, take no part—the discussion of religion and politics.

"One of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry is service, not only to members of the Order, but to the nation.

"While the opinions of Brethren may differ in politics and religion, Freemasonry provides the means whereby Brethren of all parties and sects are bound together by those virtues which are common to all who desire to serve their fellow men.

"As a body we lay stress on the common interests that unite, rather than the causes which divide men, and while we do not hinder our members from following their various interests, Freemasonry has done much to soften the bitterness which so often arises out of conflicting opinions.

"The Duke of Connaught recently authorised the issue of a Statement dealing with the Aims and Relationships of the Craft, which defined the attitude of Freemasonry towards certain matters of general concern. I should like to stress the fundamental importance of this statement because we shall always demand that our Brethren act in both the letter and spirit of its contents.

"The Pro Grand Master has reminded you that we have no association with bodies, even if calling themselves Freemasons, which do not adhere to our principles. The distinction between such bodies and ourselves has not always been appreciated, and in consequence, the reputation of true Freemasonry has in places been assailed.

"Mention has been made of the support extended to those of our members and dependents who through misfortune need assistance. While we may quite rightly take pride in our achievements, I would remind the Brethren that to help those members of our jurisdiction who are in need, should not be regarded as a particular virtue, but a duty incumbent on all its members. The virtue of charity extends far deeper than monetary support, however necessary.

"I regret that so many have been disappointed at being unable to be present here to-day. I understand that this Hall could have been filled nearly three times over.

"I trust, Brethren, that this vast assembly, perhaps the largest gathering of Freemasons ever held for such a purpose, has not congregated without giving rise to some lasting good. It is an occasion when each of us must be reminded of our responsibilities to the Order. Each of us, whatever his position in the Craft, has his personal share in those responsibilities, and it behoves all of us to perform our duties to the best of our ability. Our object must be to maintain the traditions of the Craft. They are in our keeping to hand on to our successors at least as pure and unsullied as we have received them, and I therefore commend to you the words of that Sacred Volume upon which each of us has taken his obligation—Love the Brotherhood, fear God and Honour the King."

At the conclusion of his address the Grand Master proceeded to invest the following Brethren who had received special honours in celebration of the occasion:

HONOURS LIST

Promotions

PAST GRAND WARDENS (JUNIOR).

Charles R. I. Nicholl, G.D.C.
J. C. F. Tower, P.G.D.
Percy Still, P.G.D.
C. H. Thorpe, P.G.D.
William F. Blay, P.G.D.
Hon. Mr. Justice Cassels, P.G.D.

PAST GRAND CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock, M.A., B.D., P.A.G. Chaplain.
Rev. E. H. Thorold, C.B., C.B.E., D.D., P.A.G. Chaplain.

PAST GRAND DEACONS (JUNIOR).

Rev. Joseph Johnson, P.A.G. Chaplain.
W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E., P.A.G. Reg.
A. Douglas Cowburn, P.A.G. Reg.
Enos Howes, P.A.G.D.C.
David Flather, P.A.G.D.C. (Yorkshire, W.R.).
C. H. Jenkins, P.A.G.D.C. (Auckland, N.Z.).
G. Atchison, P.A.G.D.C. (Cumberland & Westmorland).
A. C. Hutchins, P.A.G.D.C.
C. W. Evans, P.A.G.D.C.
Ernest H. Cooper, P.A.G.D.C.
Edmund Balding, P.A.G.D.C. (Asst.Prov.G.M., Hertfordshire).

C. G. Barrington Armstrong, P.A.G.D.C. (Jamaica).
Stanley Clifton, P.A.G.D.C. (Dep.Prov.G.M., Hampshire & Isle of Wight).

Walter Train, P.A.G.D.C. (Lancashire, E.D.).

O. Leo Thomson, P.A.G.D.C.

E. H. Middlebrook, P.A.G.D.C. (Yorkshire, W.R.).

Fred H. Adams, P.A.G.St.Br.

W. D. Slater, P.A.G.St.Br. (Dep.Dist.G.M., British Guiana).

H. Goss Custard, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., Grand Organist.

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTORS OF CEREMONIES.

Lt.-Col. S. Boyle, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., P.Ast.G.Sw.Br.

A. E. Russell, P.G.St.Br. (Berkshire).

Albert Le Fre, P.A.G.St.Br.

PAST GRAND STANDARD BEARER.

J. S. Gregory, P.G.Purs.

Past Ranks

PAST GRAND DEACONS (JUNIOR).

Charles R. Armstrong (Barbados).
F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Harold Bellman.
Robert E. Bishop (Asst.Prov.G.M., Surrey).
J. H. McCutcheon Craig, C.B.
George G. Fortescue (Cornwall).
Sir John Niven.
Sir Herbert Phillips, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Northern China).
John Sinclair (Eastern Archipelago).
Sir Bernard H. Spilsbury, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.P.
H. S. Souttar, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

PAST GRAND SWORD BEARER.

Lt.-Col. Robert W. Randall, A.D.C. (Guernsey & Alderney).

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Canon C. Dudley Hart (Nottinghamshire).
Ven. Archdeacon Francis F. Johnston, B.A. (Dep.Dist. G.M., Egypt and Sudan).
Rev. Canon J. T. Mitchell, M.A. (Lancashire, W.D.).
Rev. Canon Claude A. H. Russell (Warwickshire).

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND REGISTRARS.

Hon. A. Alakija (Asst.Dist.G.M., Nigeria).
Hon. Mr. Justice W. Langley Bond (Montreal).
W. F. B. Warman (Gloucestershire).
Thomas H. Whiteley (Cheshire).

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS.

Leonard Noerr (Fiji).

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTORS OF CEREMONIES.

James Armstrong (Devonshire).
George Barnes (Bombay).
Chesley Bowden (Newfoundland).
William G. Burrough (Somerset).
F. A. Dalley (Herefordshire).
Major William Derry, T.D. (Lancashire, W.D.).
Arthur H. Dudbridge (South America, S.D.).
Rees E. Evans.
Thomas H. S. Ferris (Wiltshire).
Alexander Fraser (Burma).
Leonard C. H. Fuller (Bedfordshire).
Cyril F. Gamon.
Harold H. Gibbs (Cheshire).
George Gilbert (Lincolnshire).
Albert Grove (Worcestershire).
Steuart P. Hayley (Ceylon).
G. D. Hindley, M.C., M.D.
William C. Hopper (Gibraltar).
Alfred L. Jacobs (South America, N.D.).
Charles V. Jacobs.
William K. M. Langley (Madras).
Philip S. Larcomb (Wellington, N.Z.).
Charles Box Lewis (Kent).
Herbert E. Mackley (Norfolk).
Tom Morgan, M.C. (Monmouthshire).
E. A. C. Noah (Sierra Leone).
Commr. Edward L. B. Oliphant, R.N. (Ret.) (Derbyshire).

William A. Polson (Canterbury, N.Z.).

Percy J. Proud.

Edward R. Rawlinson (Natal).

Ernest Richards (Westland and Nelson).

William Rowe (Transvaal).

G. S. Shepherd-Jones, O.B.E.

F. W. Singleton.

Bracewell Smith, B.Sc., M.P.

C. A. D. Talbot (Bermuda).

A. J. Taylor (Otago and Southland).

Percy Tester (Hong Kong and South China).

Richard E. Thomas (South Wales, E.D.).

George Tryon (Bristol).

Emile P. Turner (Staffordshire).

George H. Webster, O.B.E. (Jerusalem).

Samuel Webster (Yorkshire, N. and E.R.).

Thomas B. Weir (Lancashire, E.D.).

William O. Wilding (Shropshire).

Capt. Cyril E. Wiles (Iraq).

PAST DEPUTY GRAND SWORD BEARERS.

Major Victor C. Alderson, M.C. (Punjab).
Lt.-Col. Goodwin L. Archer, T.D. (Cambridgeshire).
Surgeon Rear-Admiral Cyril V. Griffiths, D.S.O., R.N. (Malta).

PAST GRAND STANDARD BEARERS.

Samuel F. Aspell (Leicestershire and Rutland).
Herbert Bennett.
Harry Bland (Middlesex).

E. W. Boot.

Arthur H. Bull (Buckinghamshire).
William Robert Bull (Japan).
G. Bower Codling.
H. J. W. Coppen.
Eugene J. Cruft.
Herbert H. Galvin (South Africa, C.D.).
Edward T. Gibbs (Sussex).
S. A. Green.
Arthur E. Harrison.
J. C. Harvey.
Charles Howell.
Andrew Jacques (Northumberland).
William H. Jenkins (Rhodesia).
W. A. Kendall (Melbourne).
Stephen King (Oxfordshire).
C. de B. Leach.
H. S. May.
Jyotish Chandra Mitra (Bengal).
Hubert R. Morgan (Dorset).
F. Northam.
Herbert A. Oldridge (Jersey).
William H. Owen (South Wales, W.D.).
S. W. Parfett.
John W. Privett (Essex).
W. E. Reece (Trinidad).
David O. Reynish (South Africa, W.D.).
Walter H. Sturton (Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire).

Thomas E. Venner (Durham).

Captain H. F. Wilkinson.

F. L. Williams (Albany, Western Australia).

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND STANDARD BEARERS.

Walter W. Arter.
A. S. Atkins.
William G. Gibson (Halifax, Nova Scotia).
A. H. Hutton.
Arthur E. Kipps.
John R. Moulton.
James Ritchie (Isle of Man).
George W. Senton (Suffolk).
Charles W. Tachie-Menson (Gold Coast).

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND PURSUIVANTS.

J. W. Jepp (East Africa).
Tyabali Hasanali Alibhoy Karimjee (Zanzibar).

SPECIAL LIST

Members of the Staff in the Grand Secretary's Office

PAST ASSISTANT GRAND STANDARD BEARERS.

Guy Mercer, M.C.
Hersey Woods.

The investiture concluded, an escort was formed and His Majesty retired, a proceeding which was followed by the closing of Grand Lodge by the Grand Master and the singing of the National Anthem.



THE MAJOR BENEVOLENCE

By ILL. MELVIN M. JOHNSON, 33°
M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander
OF THE
Supreme Council, 33° N. M. J., U. S. A.

Experience has shown that it is more difficult wisely to expend money for eleemosynary and philanthropic purposes than to acquire the funds to be spent; and the attainment of any measurable success in giving is dependent upon a thorough diagnosis and prognosis, and then a carefully considered plan. Thus, with a desire to benefit *all* mankind, did the Supreme Council launch its present major benevolence in 1934.—Research in Dementia Praecox (sometimes called schizophrenia).

This mental affliction is the most malignant disease in the world today. It costs more financial and social loss than any other, twice as much as tuberculosis and four times as much as cancer. The cause and treatment of tuberculosis are now well understood; and there are over 6,000 scientists engaged in the study of the cause of cancer with millions of dollars at their disposal.

The cause of Dementia Praecox is a mystery; the methods of its prevention are utterly unknown; its treatment is purely empiric; its devastating effects in dollars, in disability and in anguish are immeasurable. Yet in the whole history of the world there never was a concerted, organized research into its cause until that undertaken by this Supreme Council. Our work in this field is unique. Any successes of our research will be of benefit not to any small or even large group but to unnumbered millions of people. Marvellous indeed is this opportunity for service to humanity.

It is conceded that the next great advance in medicine will probably be in the mental field, and statistics reveal that from 50% to 60% of the beds in the mental hospitals of the world are occupied by patients suffering from Dementia Praecox. Few know that mental diseases occupy more hospital beds than all other disabling diseases combined, the daily average of patients in the mental institutions of the United States being 546,906. This does not count the thousands of out-patients.

Up to the present time, we have made both specific and general accomplishments, not only in the research itself but also in stimulating and arousing a wide interest in this avenue of benevolence and in influencing others to make personal and financial contributions, the latter vastly exceeding the amounts which we have expended.

Our Supreme Council is known today all over the world among scientific men as a pioneer for its conception, inauguration and support of the first concerted, organized approach to the problem of research in Dementia Praecox. One concrete recent instance of the recognition of the Supreme Council as a scientific institution was the invitation from The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia to attend the dedication of its new building and statue of Franklin. Its guests upon this occasion were the representatives of the great universities and scientific organizations of the world, and

this Supreme Council was included in the list. Still another concrete instance was the presence at our last annual meeting of Dr. Alan Gregg, Director of Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has had oversight of more research in the medical sciences than any other person now has or ever has had in history.

Dr. Gregg gave us his unbiased evaluation of what we are doing, in part as follows:

"Let us take stock of the situation your support is already ameliorating. You must realize the deadening effect of the common view of insanity, namely that the body and mind are totally separable, . . . that the care of mental disease is wisely separable from general hospitals and the rest of medicine, that mental disease is probably hereditary, usually hopeless and certainly disgraceful, that a low per capita cost is the best evidence of proper administration, and that the most sensible procedure is to put no good money into studying crazy people. As a result of these and similar attitudes the proportion of fine minds working on the problems in state mental hospitals is discouragingly small, the budgets for research admittedly lamentable, public ignorance almost paralyzing, and careers for scientific investigators few and scantily supported. I hate suffering, bewilderment, confusion, despair, loss of freedom, neglect and indifference, but it would be hard to deny that these insults to the spirit of man thrive as long as we accept the common view of insanity.

"In such circumstances *you* are pioneers. What in the main are you accomplishing? I suspect you do not realize in how many directions your funds have admirable results. First there is the chance—naturally a very small chance, but who knows?—that by virtue of your aid some single discovery will lead straight to the cause and cure of one of the kinds of insanity. It would be more probable that your support will forge several links in a chain of observations and reasoning that will control schizophrenia or some of the derangements now called by that name. Or, as often happens, work done upon your grants may uncover unexpectedly some information of great value to another sector of medicine. Please remember that Columbus started out to discover a way to India.

"But great risks for high stakes is not the whole story. You cannot count failure to make some such discoveries as a failure of your policy, for you are doing much more already than search for the cause and cure of schizophrenia. You are building an attitude toward disease—toward mental disease where the previous attitude was and is so futile and evasive.

"The mere existence of research work in a mental hospital improves the care given all the patients.

They are seen more often, some are watched for more attentively. It is like introducing accounting in a business house. Records are kept. Failures are recognized and reproved. This you are accomplishing wherever your fire has lit the investigator's lamp.

"Can you not imagine what it means to some of the patients to have special interest shown them—some effort to study and perhaps prevent the thing they fear so abjectly? Evidence is accumulating that mental patients apprehended more than has seemed probable of what is the attitude of those around them.

"Certainly you are giving encouragement to those medical scientists and physicians who have wanted to do research work. And you have encouraged some younger men to prepare themselves for careers in psychiatric research.

"Some of your own members have become aware through your own discussions, of the extent and importance of mental disease. They have already as public leaders or private citizens taken measures that enormously enhance in certain states the prospects of adequate care and study of the insane.

"Furthermore you have heartened those of us in foundations in our efforts in the same direction. We know that foundations alone cannot expect their efforts to be adequate. And your faith and eagerness have called from the National Committee for Mental Hygiene a rare measure of time and thought on the part of the special Advisory Committee and the services of Dr. Nolan Lewis.

"Perhaps it may be asked by some of you 'But what is the use of our giving \$50,000 a year to such a purpose when some agencies are contributing more?' It is such support as yours that makes probable the larger support. I know of no foundation whose trustees would continue to vote funds if they thus eliminated the interest and collaboration of others. Indeed most foundation grants are made on the condition that funds be obtained from other sources on a one to five or a fifty-fifty or an 85 to 15 ratio. Many is the time I have seen a private donor unlock with a relatively small sum a large foundation grant which was conditional upon his measure of collaboration.

"Need I explain the use, the permanence, the almost incalculable economy and grace of sound knowledge once it is acquired? For all its beauty, nursing care is not a better investment than effective treatment, nor is sympathy preferable to prevention. 'God sells knowledge for sweat,' said the old Bishop of Norwich. And he might have added that ignorance costs blood or tears. Think of what accurate knowledge secured by research of the cause of malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid, diphtheria, diabetes, and pernicious anemia has meant. The sympathy, the care,

and the cost all saved by knowledge. Is it not time to seek for more knowledge of mental diseases?

"Have I made you understand more completely the significance of what you are doing? Do you see the possibilities more clearly and the certainties more happily? I could hope that you who have so much encouraged me will catch and hold the encouragement I seek to give you back.

"But to the encouragement I would add a suggestion or two. If research in mental disease is to attract fine research minds, and if it is to be successful time is needed, not merely increased funds. Fifty thousand dollars a year for ten years in superior hands is usually better than a million over a two-year period in the same hands. Tenacity of purpose and seriousness of intent are worth more than princely but wavering generosity. Why? Because the test of time must be met by any theory of cause or method of cure. Brilliant ideas need stages of trial and development as well as mere initiation. You must be patient and perhaps long suffering in this task; the sick you seek to aid have long been that. Can you match the afflicted in their willingness to wait and to hope? And may I suggest that some of you have the courage to inquire in your own states what is the budget for steady and continuing search upon the causes of the mental disorders for which such huge sums are being spent? Or to visit the institutions and see what a sad state of human suffering your funds are spent to render needless?

"You are in the front line of your generation. Your money is liberating the energies of men who want to study mental disease to put an end to it; your confidence challenges their best efforts. You are encouraging the desperate and the forsaken and their families dumb in their mistaken disgrace. You are an example and a stimulus to others who are attempting to aid in the mastery of mental disease. But best of all, as a notable fraternal order you are builders of a new attitude toward mental disease, facing disease and terror with the hope of attaining calm and effective knowledge.

"Research has been called a guerilla warfare on the unknown. Perhaps you may remember the taunt Henry the IV called to the tardy Crillon, 'Hang yourself brave Crillon; we fought at Arques and you were not there.' Well, I congratulate you on your remoteness from such a charge and I hope in eager admiration of what you are doing that I have helped you see where you are in the guerilla warfare on the unknown."

The results which we are achieving are due to the cordial cooperation and assistance of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene and to the preeminent scientists who have, without compensation, freely contributed their services in directing and evaluating the research and its specific projects.



AUGUST ANNIVERSARIES

James Boswell, biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, was initiated in Canon-gate Kilwinning Lodge No. 2, Edinburgh, Scotland, August 14, 1759.

Francis I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, died at Innsbruck, Austria, August 18, 1765. He became a Master Mason in 1731 at an Emergency Lodge in Norfolk, England.

William Clark, who shared command of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and was a member of St. Louis (Mo.) Lodge No. 111, was born, August 1, 1770, in Carolina Co., Va.

Frederick William III, King of Prussia, was born at Potsdam, Germany, August 3, 1770, and in 1814, was made a Mason in a Military Lodge at Paris.

Gen. John Tipton, Grand Master of Indiana (1820-21; 1827-29) and later U. S. Senator from that state, was born near Sevierville, Tenn., August 14, 1786.

Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor of England, was initiated in Fortrose Lodge, Stornoway, Scotland, August 20, 1799, the next day being passed and raised to the Master's Degree.

Daniel D. Tompkins, 6th U. S. Vice-President (1817-25), received the 33rd Degree in the Northern Jurisdiction, August 5, 1813.

Sir Alfred F. Robbins, noted journalist and playwright, was born August 1, 1856, at Launceston, Cornwall, Eng. Among the many high Masonic offices he held was that of president of the Board of General Purposes, United Grand Lodge of England (1913-31).

Herman T. Tripp, Deputy in Alaska of the Mother Supreme Council (1921-37), who passed away July 5, 1939, at Juneau, was born at Butte City, Calif., August 6, 1859.

Alexander M. Dockery, 3rd Assistant Postmaster General under President Wilson, was raised in Jackson Lodge No. 82, Linneus, Mo., August 20, 1866.

Admiral David G. Farragut, 1st Admiral in the U. S. Navy, died August 14, 1870, at Portsmouth, N. H., and was buried with Masonic ceremonies by Lodge No. 1 of that city.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton was passed and raised in Lodge Scotia No. 178, Glasgow, Scotland, August 17, 1870.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, 33°, Grand Master of the District of Columbia (1896), received the 32nd Degree at Washington, D. C., August 21, 1897.

John J. Ingalls, President *pro tempore*

of the Senate (1887-91) and a member of Washington Lodge No. 5, Atchison, Kans., died at East Las Vegas, N. Mex., August 16, 1900.

Warren G. Harding, 29th U. S. President, was raised in Marion (Ohio) Lodge No. 70, August 27, 1920. His death occurred at San Francisco, Calif., August 2, 1923.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippine Islands and a member of both York and Scottish Rites, died at Boston, Mass., August 7, 1927.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury in the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover Cabinets, and who had been made a Mason "at sight" by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1928, died at Southampton, N. Y., August 26, 1937.

LIVING BRETHREN

John H. Cowles, 14th and present Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council, was born at Dripping Springs, Ky., August 22, 1863.

J. Marion Futrell, former Governor of Arkansas and member of the Scottish Rite at Little Rock, was born in Greene Co., Ark., August 14, 1871.

George Fried, who as Captain of S.S. *President Roosevelt* rescued the crew of S.S. *Antiope*, receiving the thanks of Congress and the Navy Cross, was born at Worcester, Mass., August 10, 1877, and is a member of Mystic Lodge No. 272, New York City.

Thomas T. Connally, U. S. Senator from Texas and member of the Scottish Rite at Dallas, was born in Dorchester Co., Md., August 22, 1877.

Ernest Lundeen, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, was born at Beresford, S. Dak., August 4, 1878.

Harlan J. Bushfield, Governor of South Dakota and member of the Scottish Rite at Yankton, was born at Atlantic, Iowa, August 6, 1881.

Hugh L. White, Governor of Mississippi and member of the Scottish Rite at Jackson, was born at McComb City, Miss., August 19, 1881.

Walter D. Cline, newly elected Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, received the 32nd Degree at Galveston, Tex., August 5, 1910, later affiliating with the Dallas Bodies.

HOSPITAL FOUNDERS REMEMBERED

On the afternoon of May 28, 1939, tribute was paid to those who founded the Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for

Crippled Children at Dallas, Texas, and who by their contributions have maintained it. The services took place on the hospital grounds in front of the Memorial Statue dedicated last year at similar exercises. The long list of benefactors of the hospital include those thirty persons who passed away during the past year.

Walter Calvin Temple, 33°, president of the board of trustees and Inspector General in Texas for the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, presided.

Throughout its existence the institution has been open to any crippled child who could not pay. Mr. Temple dispelled the impression that it was operated in behalf of children whose parents or relatives had Masonic affiliation. He declared that less than two per cent of the children treated had Masonic connection. The Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, he emphasized, "is a house of mercy with its doors wide open to any crippled child it may help." The annual maintenance and outlay for the hospital was between \$60,000 and \$70,000, he said.

FRATERNALISM AID TO DEMOCRACY

Gov. Clyde M. Hoey of North Carolina spoke at a joint session of the Woodmen of the World and its women's organization, the Woodmen Circle, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, N. Y., on June 26th, where the two organizations were holding national conventions.

He said among other things that fraternal organizations thrive best in Democracies, also that fraternal institutions, by their very nature, strengthen democracy, and that what is most needed at all times between government, industry, agriculture, business and labor is a spirit of fraternalism.

Explaining, the Governor said that the principles involved in the life of fraternal organizations are fundamentally democratic, and that the training and practice of these principles find expression in the broader aspects of community interest and mutual concern for the welfare of all, heading up in the benign influence of free government. Thus the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood nurtures the social ideals of democracy and self-government, he added.

Other speakers at the opening session embracing the two organizations included Niles Trammell, executive vice-president of the National Broadcasting

Company; Mrs. Mamie E. Long, national secretary of the Circle; Dr. Emmett Bradshaw of Omaha, president of the Woodmen, and Mrs. Dora Alexander Talley, president of the Circle.

SIX BROTHERS INITIATE SEVENTH

Jacksonville (Ill.) Lodge No. 570, A.F.&A.M., was the scene of an unusual event when six blood brothers of the Hughes family participated in the Degree work of initiating their youngest brother, Delbert C. Hughes, member of the Jerseyville high school faculty.

All six of the Hughes brothers have been active in the Masonic Fraternity. Carroll T. and Grant L. Hughes are members of the Jacksonville Lodge No. 570, and Carroll is District Grand Master of the sixty-seventh district of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Ralph and Harold O., are members of Nodaway Lodge No. 140, Clarinda, Iowa. Virgil is a member of Speculative Lodge No. 307, Cherokee, Iowa, and Raymond A., who is Grand Lecturer of his home district, is a member of Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Lodge No. 8.

When Delbert was given the Degree work the brothers were stationed as follows: Carroll, Master; Ralph, Senior Warden; Harold, Junior Warden; Virgil, Chaplain; Raymond, Senior Deacon, and Grant, Junior Deacon.

WILL NOT VISIT U.S.A.

The many friends of the Marquess of Ailsa (formerly the Earl of Cassillis) will regret to learn that on advice of physicians he will not be able to come to this country from his home in Scotland to attend the session of the Southern Supreme Council, U.S.A., in October, 1939, and the meetings of other Masonic Bodies to be held in the United States during that month.

An outstanding Mason of the British Empire and a frequent visitor on Masonic occasions to the United States and Canada, Lord Ailsa was recently reelected First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, an office he has held since 1913.

J. HUGO TATSCH

Funeral services for the late J. Hugo Tatsch, Librarian and Director of Education of the Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who died suddenly on July 17 in London, England, where he had gone to represent the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington at the installation of the new Grand Master, were held in Boston, Massachusetts at Waterman's Chapel on Commonwealth Avenue at 2 o'clock p.m. Tuesday, August 8, 1939.

In attendance were the Grand Master Joseph Earl Perry, the Grand Secretary Frederick W. Hamilton, several Past Grand Masters and a group of distin-

guished Masons and friends of the deceased.

Amid a profusion of flowers surrounding the room containing the ashes and draped with the American flag, with a large portrait of the deceased adjacent the impressive ritual of the Protestant Episcopal church was read. A musical accompaniment by a 'cellist added to the solemnity of the occasion and later the ashes were conveyed to the West coast for disposal in accordance with the expressed wishes of Brother Tatsch.

CORRECTION

In the article "The Pennsylvania Controversy" by R.W. David McGregor which appeared in last month's issue of THE CRAFTSMAN it was erroneously stated in the last paragraph that Cox presided at the meetings of the Board of proprietors of West New Jersey with the exception of a three or four months period in the winter of 1731-32 whereas it should read "1730-31." In the interests of accuracy and to make the record straight this correction is noted by the author.

A GLORIOUS HOLIDAY

Under the auspices of the International High Noon Club, which is an organization of Masons founded at sea six years ago on the M. S. *Kungsbohm* of the Swedish-American Line and embracing about 4000 members another cruise on this famous ship will leave New York Saturday, October 21, returning to that port October 30.

To those who have participated in these delightful cruises no word of praise is necessary—the fact that many of the ship's guests return year after year speaks for itself. To those thousands of others to whom the question of what is best in cruise comfort and interesting in experience the forthcoming visit to Santiago, Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica promises to be the very best ever.

On this delightful voyage to the romantic isles of the Spanish Main every conceivable comfort and luxury is provided by a ship's company thoroughly familiar with not only its safe handling but all the creature comforts.

Delightful days at sea with every conceivable provision made for entertainment—or relaxation, the hours pass pleasantly. Friendships formed on the cruises have been one of the charming episodes. The companionship of Brother Masons and their families and the background of a superb ship gives the proper setting for harmonious and luxurious living, and showing the great interest of the Swedish-American line a percentage of all passage money is contributed to Masonic charity.

The Honorary Chairman of the High Noon Club is Most Worshipful Charles H. Johnson, P.G.M. and G.S. of New

York which is warrant for its quality and a letter to the office at 71 West 23d Street, New York City, will bring full details and descriptive literature. The cost of the cruise from \$85 up, gives assurance of a reasonable cost for one of the most delightful experiences in the Masonic year.

NORTHERN SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, A.A.S.R., will hold its 127th annual meeting at Boston, Mass., September 22nd, to September 29th, inclusive. The program of events is in part as follows:

Friday, September 22nd, Morning—Committee meetings as called by Chairman. At 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. respectively, rehearsal of officers of the Supreme Council in the Ball Room of Statler Hotel.

Saturday, September 23rd, Morning—Committee Meetings as called by Chairman. 8:00 p.m.—Exemplification of the Fourteenth Degree by Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection. Other features for the afternoon of this date are to be announced later.

Sunday, September 24th—All Scottish Rite Brethren in attendance and their ladies are invited to attend Divine Worship at 7:30 p.m., at Trinity Church, Copley Square. Sermon by the Very Reverend Percy T. Edrop, 33°, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Springfield, Mass., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, 33°.

Monday, September 25th, 9:30 a.m.—Executive Meeting of Supreme Council, Hotel Statler. Also at 9:30 the Delegates, Honorary Members of the Supreme Council, Members of the Thirty-third Degree Class, and their ladies, will join in a motorcade to nearby points of interest. 1:30 p.m.—Entertainment for ladies of the groups above mentioned. 2:00 p.m.—Details yet to be announced. 7:00 p.m.—Exemplification of the Thirty-second Degree by the Massachusetts Consistory, S.P.R.S., at Symphony Hall.

Tuesday, September 26th, 9:30 a.m.—Formal opening and General Meeting of the Supreme Council, reception of General Officers of the York Rite, etc., and delivery of Allocation by Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson, 33°, in the Hotel Statler. 10:00 a.m.—Further entertainment for the ladies. 12:30 p.m.—Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson will entertain the ladies of the members of the Thirty-third Degree Class at the Statler Hotel. 1:00 p.m.—Luncheon will be served to the three groups of Masons above mentioned including all members of Supreme Councils. 3:00 p.m.—Sir Frederick G. Banting, M.D., (the discoverer of Insulin), of Banting Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., Canada, will address an open meeting of the Committee on Benevolences on the subject

"Experimental Approach to the Dementia Praecox Problem." 7:00 p.m.—Banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel for the several groups of Masons above mentioned and their ladies.

Wednesday, September 27th, 9:30 a.m.—General Session of the Supreme Council to which visiting brethren of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Degrees are invited. 11:00 a.m.—Entertainment for ladies as announced. 1:00 p.m.—Luncheon to the Delegates, Members of the Supreme Council and Members of the Thirty-third Degree Class. 2:00 p.m.—Executive Meeting of the Supreme Council and other meetings to be announced. 7:00 to 7:30 p.m.—Reception to ladies at the Hotel Statler. 7:30 p.m.—The Supreme Council will confer the Thirty-third Degree in full ceremonial form at the Hotel Statler.

Thursday—The Supreme Council will open an Executive Session at 9:00 a.m., and at 10:30 a.m.—A general Session will be held, opened on the Thirty-third Degree. At the conclusion of business, the "Chain of Union" will be formed and the Supreme Council closed.

MASONIC TEMPLE DESTROYED

The Masonic Temple at Kelso, Wash., housing Kelso Lodge No. 94, F.&A.M., Kelso Chapter No. 98, O.E.S., Trinity White Shrine, Order of Rainbow for Girls, Order of DeMolay, and Cowlitz Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite, was completely destroyed by fire, July 8, 1939.

The building and equipment were partially covered by insurance. Although lodge records were saved, the lodge's charter, which hung on a balcony of the main meeting hall near the third floor locker room where the fire is supposed to have broken out, was not recovered.

The Rebeccas, Woodmen, Eagles, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows—non-Masonic bodies—also held their meetings in the building.

RECORDS RECONDITIONED

The records of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Rhode Island, which were damaged by the flood during the hurricane that

struck New England in 1938, have been saved. They were in a safe deposit box in the vault of the Industrial Trust Company at Providence, which was under several feet of water.

After the records were dried out and pressed they were rebound. However, they will always show the effect of the water. That the Companions in years to come may know the cause, a notice, describing the hurricane, was placed on the front page of the bound volume.

M.R.A. WILL MEET IN NEW YORK

The 23d biennial meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada will be held in New York City on September 19-20-21, 1939. Invitation is extended to all officials of Grand Lodges, Masonic Relief Boards, and Masonic Service and Employment Bureaus.

Ira Weingrun of New Orleans, La., president of the association and chairman of the executive board, will call the convention to order at its headquarters in the Pennsylvania Hotel on the morning of September 19th. A program of much interest has been arranged and several well known members, noted for their ability as public speakers, will address the convention.

Other officers of the Association are Charles H. Johnson, 1st Vice-President, New York City; D. Rufus Cheney, 2d Vice-President, Portland, Ore.; Lewis E. Smith, Treasurer, Omaha, Nebr.; Frank L. Smith, Jr., Secretary, 43 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

The executive board consists of all the officers and the following: Richard C. Davenport, Harrisburg, Ill.; Arthur D. Prince, Boston, Mass.; William T. Ballard, Washington, D.C.; Franklin R. Brown, Buffalo, N.Y.

Over \$10,887 was collected at the seventy-first Anniversary Festival of the Benevolent Fund of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons held June 22nd, at London. George Aitchison, Provincial Grand Master of Cumberland and Westmoreland, was president of the Festival.

All Sorts

DOUBLE BARRELED

"Hello, old top, new car?"
"No, old car, new top."

OPENED FOR DEFENSE

A young lawyer attended the funeral of an eminent financier. A friend arrived at the funeral a little late, took a seat beside the lawyer, and whispered: "How far has the service gone?"

Th lawyer nodded toward the clergyman in the pulpit and whispered back: "Just opened for the defense."

COME TO THINK OF IT

Judge: "Well, John, I can give you this divorce, but it will cost you three dollars."

John: "Three dollars, boss."

Judge: "That's the fee."

John: "Well, boss, I jes' tell ya, I don't b'lieve I wants no divorce. There ain't three dollars difference 'tween dem two wimmen."

HEH, HEH!

"Let me off at next stop, conductor. I thought this was a lunch wagon."

NEW FRONTIERS OF LIVING STANDARDS

In some quarters it is held that we have come to the end of progress and that we should now redistribute the wealth of the country. A smiliar cry has gone up during each of the trying times in our history. In the 80's the then United States Commissioner of Labor predicted: "The nations of the world have overstocked themselves with machinery and manufacturing plants far in excess of the wants of production . . . This full supply . . . is the most important factor of the present industrial depression . . . The day of large profits is probably passed."

That this prediction was wide of the mark is shown by the fact that during the subsequent decades this country enjoyed spectacular and unparalleled prosperity. It witnessed the beginning and

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the flourishing of the automobile, the radio, the movies, electric refrigeration, the airplane and many other facilities which have contributed so much toward raising the standards of living. It is perhaps true that we passed the geographical frontier in the 1890's but new frontiers are constantly being made by science and invention which are broadening our horizon and contributing toward human wants and employment. About one-third of the persons employed today are at work on jobs that did not exist four decades ago. It is estimated that over \$250,000,000 is spent annually on research in this country for the development of new products and processes which are bringing an increasing number of goods within the buying range of the masses of people.

This is clearly demonstrated by a few facts and figures. The number of automobiles in the United States has increased nearly twenty-five fold since 1913 while this country has more than twice as many cars as all the other countries combined. The price of an average car has been reduced about one-fourth in the past fourteen years. It is interesting to note that the average annual earnings received by automobile factory workers are one-half more than the national average of all workers. Since 1900 it is estimated that the automobile industry has paid out approximately \$82,000,000-000 in wages. The average life of a rubber tire has increased nearly sevenfold in less than twenty-five years whereas the price per tire is only a fraction of the earlier period. Approximately one-third of the world's railway mileage is in the United States and last year the

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All classes have shared in this remarkable progress. The trend of real wages for the past three decades or more has corresponded very closely with the productivity per worker. In the long run this must be so for the very continuation of the capitalistic system is dependent upon a broad distribution of income in order that goods may be absorbed.

The driving force behind this progress has been the spirit of private enterprise operating under the fundamental principles of democracy which has provided free play of individual energy and initiative. Continued progress is dependent

upon the prospect of reasonable return on capital investment and the safeguarding of property rights. As Abraham Lincoln in an address before workingmen in New York in 1864 said:

"Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, and is a positive good to the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.

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Business, labor and government should submerge their differences and move forward with courage, hope and determination for there is much to be done. As Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, recently has said:

"We must destroy the economic barriers that now prevent the essential expansion of enterprise, that obscure our vision and that repress the spirit of individual initiative. It is the artificial horizons of short-sightedness, unintelligence, fear and lack of faith that now deter us. If that fact can be realized, and if we will then broaden the highways of research and science that lead to better things, better methods and new opportunities, we can begin to unfold the possibilities of the World of Tomorrow and more rapidly move forward along the true Highways to New Horizons of Better Living."

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